CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY East Germany

SUBJECT Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen HF (OSW) and VEB Sachsenwerk Radeberg

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2. Personalities at the HF plant

a. Rudi Mueller, the managing director, is responsible for both the production and development branches.

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b. Dr. Schiller, the technical director for production, was repatriated from NII 380, Leningrad, in December 1950.

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

c. Neuling (fnu) is commercial director for the entire plant.

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d. Justmann (fnu), personnel director for the entire plant

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e. Bormann (fnu) is labor director for the entire plant.

f. Frau Hoffmann, cultural director for the entire plant

4. Development Branch (Versuchswerk) personalities

The Versuchswerk of the Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen HF includes the development and research laboratories and employs between 500 and 600 engineers, technicians, and laboratory assistants. Among the most important employees of the development branch are the following:

a. Dr. Ing. Guenther Ulrich, administrative head of the Versuchswerk.

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b. Dr. Ing. Peter Neidhardt, scientific adviser to Dr. Ulrich.

c. Dipl. Ing. Eitel F. Spiegel, head of the television work.[2]

d. Dr. Scholz, head of Kostenstelle 116 in the television division, and specialist in transmitters and aerials.

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e.

f. Oertel (fnu), in charge of audio transmitter development, is a returnee from the USSR (possibly from Gorki)

g. Ing. Heinz (fnu), in charge of test equipment development

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h. Ing. Hempel (fnu) works with Heinz.

i. Ing. Tornov (fnu), also with Heinz.

j. Ing. Bauer (fnu), in charge of antenna development

k. Dipl. Ing. [Herbert?] Junker, in charge of high stablized power supply development

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defect, but his wife does not want to leave Berlin.

l. Dipl. Ing. Petrovschek, in charge of television scanner development

m. Dipl. Ing. Springstein, head of the carrier frequency laboratory, 25X1

n. Dipl. Ing. [Paul] Rothenburg, head of electronics laboratory and successor in 25X1

o. Dr. [Ing. Herbert?] Bauer, in charge of the quartz crystal development 25X1

p. Dipl. Ing. [Eckhard] Rehbock, head of the oscillograph and broad band amplifier laboratory, 25X1

q. Dr. Boehm, deputy to Dipl. Ing. Rehbock, formerly was head of the laboratory, 25X1

r. Voss (fnu), is an able engineer in Rehbock's laboratory, 25X1

s. Dr. Ignatz Ladurner, head of the vacuum tube department, was also given the title of Verdienter Erfinder for his part in constructing the first East German television transmitter. 25X1

t. Schoenherr (fnu), assistant to Dr. Ladurner in ultra short wave tube development, 25X1

u. Dipl. Ing. Tourley, in charge of decimeter and centimeter standard signal development, 25X1

v. Engineer Krause is in charge of decimeter and centimeter frequency development. 25X1

w. Hans Jeschs works in the iconoscope section. He was formerly a laboratory assistant at NII 380, Leningrad, 25X1

x. Dr. Kromrey, officially engaged on test and inspection but actually working in statistics, 25X1

y. Eichhorn, the head glass blower, 25X1

5. Production Division of the Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen HF

a. Since the nationalization of the HF plant, production has decreased considerably, especially in radio tubes. At the time the plant was an SAG (prior to May 1952), large quantities of tubes were manufactured for shipment to the USSR, but now much of this production has been taken over by RFT Funkwerk Erfurt. The HF plant is heavily subsidized by the government, but still finds it difficult to meet the payrolls. Moreover, many of the workers are idle; the women even knit during working hours.

b. Many of the production difficulties may be traces to poor materials or shortages in raw materials. The following items are especially critical:

(1) Good quality tungsten filament for cathode ray tubes. Many cathode ray tubes were rejected as sub-standard when a new type of filament was substituted after the old stocks of tungsten filament had been exhausted. A material testing laboratory exists, but there are no qualified personnel to operate it.

(2) Ferniko, a ferronickelcobalt alloy, is extremely scarce.

(3) Tinman's solder is also scarce; there were only seven or eight kilograms of this item in the whole plant.

(4) Other scarce items were:

(a) Sheet molybdenum, needed for condensers
(b) Sheet aluminum, needed for condensers
(c) Impregnated condenser paper
(d) Mica
(e) Brass, bronze, sulphur
(f) Insulating material for high frequency cables, such as polystirol and trolitul
(g) A special mild steel used for transformer cores
(h) A special metal, known as P2 iron, used in electronic microscopes
(i) Angle section steel

(5) Little or no supplies of the materials listed above were obtainable from the USSR. They had to be bought through various intermediaries at excessive prices from sources in West Berlin in small quantities in order to fill immediate needs.

6. Planned installation of six television transmitters on the East-West German border

In September 1952, Dr. Scholz (4d above) attended a conference at the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications on the installation of six television transmitters along the border between East and West Germany, for propaganda purposes.[3] Dr. Scholz was asked if the HF plant could undertake this order; he replied in the negative for the following reasons:

a. His staff was still engaged in developing the television transmitter to be installed at Alexander Platz, Berlin [redacted] 25X1 25X1

b. According to Soviet regulations, no television transmitters with a wavelength of more than 100 mcs. were to be constructed in East Germany, although television receivers in West Germany were on frequencies from 172 to 215 mcs.

[redacted] believed the work could not be done after his departure because there were no qualified engineers left, although Ing. /Willi/ Zeletzki, a returnee from Monino, USSR, and Dipl. Ing. Sims (fnu), also a returnee, were capable engineers. 25X1

7. Political attitude of the workers of the HF plant

a. There were several major clashes between the SED and HF plant workers; for instance, one took place over the suggestion that they work "voluntarily" on certain holidays, which the workers rejected.

b. Acts of sabotage, such as throwing sand into transmissions, setting a storeroom on fire, etc., took place.

c. Anti-SED leaflets were found in workshops and laboratories, resulting in a close check on briefcases carried by persons entering and leaving the plant.

8. VEB Sachsenwerk Radeberg

a. Between 3,000 and 3,500 workers were employed by the Sachsenwerk Radeberg, which, prior to World War II, was a part of the Lorenz combine.

b. The following are some of the heads of this plant [redacted] 25X1

(1) Dipl. Ing. Vieweger, general director. [redacted]

(2) Ing. Gerhard Megla, technical director. [redacted]

(3) Dr. Mansfeld, head of a laboratory concerned with decimeter techniques, [redacted]

(4) Dr. Voigt, head of a laboratory developing decimeter aerials [redacted] 25X1

(5) Dipl. Ing. Guenther, head of a laboratory for measuring and test equipment development [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] Comments. 25X1

1. Dr. Neidhardt resigned from the HF plant in December 1952. [redacted] 25X1

2. Dr. Spiegel defected [redacted] in November 1952.

3. [redacted]